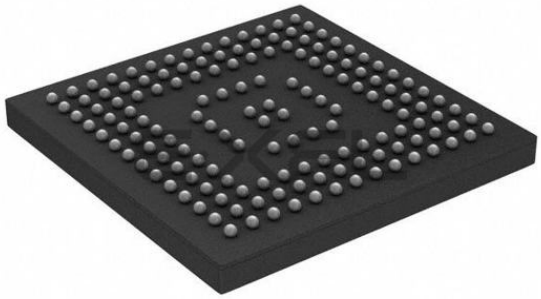

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	72MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, MMC/SD/SDIO, QSPI, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	121
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	512K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.8V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b SAR; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	152-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	152-BGA (8x8)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/efm32gg11b820f2048gl152-ar

3.2.4 EM2 and EM3 Power Domains

The EFM32GG11 has three independent peripheral power domains for use in EM2 and EM3. Two of these domains are dynamic and can be shut down to save energy. Peripherals associated with the two dynamic power domains are listed in Table 3.1 EM2 and EM3 Peripheral Power Subdomains on page 13. If all of the peripherals in a peripheral power domain are unused, the power domain for that group will be powered off in EM2 and EM3, reducing the overall current consumption of the device. Other EM2, EM3, and EM4-capable peripherals and functions not listed in the table below reside on the primary power domain, which is always on in EM2 and EM3.

Table 3.1. EM2 and EM3 Peripheral Power Subdomains

Peripheral Power Domain 1	Peripheral Power Domain 2
ACMP0	ACMP1
PCNT0	PCNT1
ADC0	PCNT2
LETIMER0	CSEN
LESENSE	VDAC0
APORT	LEUART0
-	LEUART1
-	LETIMER1
-	I2C0
-	I2C1
-	I2C2
-	IDAC
-	ADC1
-	ACMP2
-	ACMP3
-	LCD
-	RTC

3.3 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

EFM32GG11 has up to 144 General Purpose Input/Output pins. GPIO are organized on three independent supply rails, allowing for interface to multiple logic levels in the system simultaneously. Each GPIO pin can be individually configured as either an output or input. More advanced configurations including open-drain, open-source, and glitch-filtering can be configured for each individual GPIO pin. The GPIO pins can be overridden by peripheral connections, like SPI communication. Each peripheral connection can be routed to several GPIO pins on the device. The input value of a GPIO pin can be routed through the Peripheral Reflex System to other peripherals. The GPIO subsystem supports asynchronous external pin interrupts.

3.4 Clocking

3.4.1 Clock Management Unit (CMU)

The Clock Management Unit controls oscillators and clocks in the EFM32GG11. Individual enabling and disabling of clocks to all pe-

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in LP mode[3]	I_{ACTIVE_LPM}	32 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	82	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	83	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	88	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	257	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise CCM mode[1]	$I_{ACTIVE\_CCM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	117	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	1231	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM0 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode[3]	$I_{ACTIVE\_LPM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	72	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO, CPU running while loop from flash	—	219	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode[2]	I_{EM1_DCM}	72 MHz HFRCO	—	42	—	µA/MHz
		50 MHz crystal	—	46	—	µA/MHz
		48 MHz HFRCO	—	46	—	µA/MHz
		32 MHz HFRCO	—	53	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	57	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	72	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	663	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled, DCDC in Low Power mode[3]	I_{EM1_LPM}	32 MHz HFRCO	—	42	—	µA/MHz
		26 MHz HFRCO	—	43	—	µA/MHz
		16 MHz HFRCO	—	48	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	219	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in Low Noise DCM mode[2]	$I_{EM1\_DCM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO	—	60	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	637	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM1 mode with all peripherals disabled and voltage scaling enabled. DCDC in LP mode[3]	$I_{EM1\_LPM\_VS}$	19 MHz HFRCO	—	39	—	µA/MHz
		1 MHz HFRCO	—	190	—	µA/MHz
Current consumption in EM2 mode, with voltage scaling enabled, DCDC in LP mode[3]	I_{EM2_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFXO	—	2.8	—	µA
		Full 512 kB RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO	—	3.1	—	µA
		16 kB (1 bank) RAM retention and RTCC running from LFRCO[5]	—	2.1	—	µA
Current consumption in EM3 mode, with voltage scaling enabled	I_{EM3_VS}	Full 512 kB RAM retention and CRYOTIMER running from ULFRCO	—	2.4	—	µA